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REMOVAL NOTICE.
Dr. J. Atcherley has removed his office from 708 Fort street to 343 King street, next to Opera House.
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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STANDS FOR FORCEFUL AMERICANISM

(Continued from page 3.)

Hurtful Trust Tendencies.
There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changing conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon a sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits, controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

Publicity First Essential.
The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world. Artificial bodies, such as corporations, joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them, and as no State has any exclusive interest in, or power over, their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true when the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as simply a matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

National Trust Law.
I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Chinese Exclusion Necessary.
With the sole exception of the farming interest no one matter is of such vital moment to the whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than before in our history, and the standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement whenever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level.

I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

Serious Philippine Problems.
In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious first for their sakes, and next because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our over-anxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than that of brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurgents stands on the same footing as an encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and happiest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest action against the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrection and the bandit.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines.

Pacific Cable Mandatory.
I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of this cable. It is demanded, not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

Either Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable to the United States Government by contract with a private cable company.

Canal Bill Should Pass.
No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects, and yet, with view to these facts alone, it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which, for the interest of the entire country, we should complete as soon as possible; it is one of great work which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when done, are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

At Peace With the World.
The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When Prince Albert died, our nation in truth received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was reciprocated by Germany. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, December 3, 1901.

PRINCESS ATUKU MARRIED.
Yokohama, Nov. 24.—The marriage between H. I. H. Princess Atuku, eighteen years of age, the young sister of H. I. H. Prince Kuni, and Viscount Aida Hidenane, twenty-seven years of age, took place yesterday at the residence of the bridegroom at No. 53, Akagi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. Marriage presents were sent by both their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress.



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EXCLUSION IS SURE
SURE BILL WILL PASS
WITH VIGOROUS A RUSH
Reciprocity Treaties Likely to be Let Alone -- Aldrich Very Positive in His Views.

Washington, Dec. 2.—It will be unnecessary for the committee appointed by the Chinese Exclusion Convention to come to Washington, though, of course, it will come. If anything is a foregone conclusion at this session, it is the re-enactment of exclusion legislation. Just which one of the numerous bills will be taken up is not decided, but hardly a voice is heard against exclusion, either in the House or Senate. Everybody appears to take it for granted that a strong law will be passed. Some of the Californians have heard that the Democratic influences behind the exclusion convention are trying to make it appear that exclusion will have a hard fight, thus giving some color to the idea that the convention committee is sorely needed here, but the committee will find itself superfluous.

"The way to deal with the reciprocity treaties is not to consider them," said Senator Aldrich today. "If we take them up at all there will be a row." That seems to be the terse summing up of the opinion of the leaders. Senator Lodge expressed himself privately in almost as strong terms as Aldrich. Senator Cullom is more reserved. Senator Perkins said: "I took the pains to inquire among the leaders today regarding reciprocity treaties, and from all I can learn they will not be reported from the committee. There is a feeling that if the reciprocity policy is begun there will be no end of it."

New York, Nov. 30.—Queen Liliuokalani arrived here inco. Friday, and was turned away from the Waldorf Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands and Plaza, because the clerks took her and her four companions for part of a company of Black Patti troubadours, and sealed up the registers. Queen Liliuokalani was recognized by a former subject, who is now a bell boy at the Plaza Hotel. He heard the clerk direct the party to the Hotel Roland, and lost no time making his way there and announcing that the Queen was coming.

When the party arrived at the Roland, Secretary Joshua Aea asked the clerk for the two best rooms in the house, one for "two ladies," and the other for himself and friend. "We are very strict in this hotel about whom we take in," said the clerk. "Have you any baggage?" "Sir!" exclaimed Aea, throwing down seventeen trunk and bag cases. "I am tired of these insults. I am the Queen's secretary. The Queen is here." "What she queen?" "She is Queen Liliuokalani!" That satisfied the clerk. He let the Queen and Myra have room 310, and sent John and Joshua to room 307. The party will spend the winter in Washington and will endeavor to enter society.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands, accompanied by Miss Myra Heleluhe, John D. Amolikou and Joshua K. Aea, arrived in Washington tonight from New York. The former Queen and members of her suite would not meet callers.

KILAUEA STOCK CO.
Articles of incorporation of the Kilauea Stock and Dairy Company, of Oahu, Hawaii, were filed yesterday with Treasurer Wright.
The corporation is organized with a capital of \$10,000, for a term of fifty years, and its object is stated in section 3 of the articles as follows: "The purpose of this corporation is for the buying, raising, breeding and selling of horses, mules, cattle, pigs, sheep and other live stock, and the making, buying and selling of butter, cheese, bacon and other dairy products."
The incorporators are Peter Lee, Martin Bowers, A. J. M. Mackenzie, Martin Porter, C. E. Richardson, A. E. Sutton and J. Martin Lee.

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